Talk With Capt. Higginson.

things. I recollect his asking if we would

not defer the intended bombardment until

after the crew's dinner, which, of course, I

acceded to. We went up on deck and into a chart house. There was a conversation about the reconnoissance, and from all that I can recollect there was no difference, and Capt. Higginson agreed that we were doing

about what was necessary. I recollect that Mr. Potts told us we were within range. After that I do not recollect with any distinctness that there was any material matter that I do not recollect with any distinctness that there was any material mat-

ter talked about. I recollect having the sig-nal made from there to the New Orleans to attack the batteries, but I do not recollect

Q. Now do you find that signal? A. I don't find it, or a number of signals made

during the day of the battle. The only way I can account for that is that these sig-

rals were written up afterward. Some of them perhaps were forgotten. A man in battle has not a pencil and paper except the press correspondents.

Q. I want to ask you about that signal for the New Orleans to fire on the batteries.

A. I cannot find it, but I am distinct in my memory that I gove that order. Whether

memory that I gave that order. Whether

it was wigwagged or sent otherwise I do

Mr. Rayner remarked: "He has asked about a signal from the Massachusetts. Now if there is a signal record book he is entitled to look at it."

The judge advocate: "Well, these signals were made from the Massachusetts, it is

were made from the Massachusetts, it is true, but not as the Massachusetts but as the flagship. They are really a part of the records of the flagship, and I think it is in evidence that the staff of the then commodore went on board with him and they made the signals."

Mr. Rayner—"Have you a record of the signals of the Massachusetts?"

The judge advocate—"I do not know of any."

Mr. Rayner-"I accept whatever state-

ment, of course, you make in this matter."
Lieut. Washington of the judge advo-

cate's office, who was sitting by, said there

was a record of the signals of the Massa-chusetts. The signal book was given to the witness and after perusing it for some time he said: "I see that the Massachu-

s. ts opened on the Colon and the New Or-leans on the batteries. So that would seem

to bear out the facts."

The judge advocate—"I think it is in evidence that she did."

The judge advocate asked the witness re-

garding the signals that were made from the Massachusetts after it became his flag-

ship, May 31, on the occasion of the recon-noissance, when the Colon was fired upon.

At 11:20 a.m., on the 31st, the Massachu-setts signaled the squadron: "Massachu-

setts, New Orleans and Iowa will go in after dinner at a distance of 7.000 yards to fire on the Colon with the 8, 12 and 13-inch

Q. (By the judge advocate): Do you re-call that signal? A. I see it here in the record. It is a matter of official record. I

must accept it. I think that is my signal

An examination did not show that this signal was in the signal book of the Brook-

Mr. Rayner asked whether it was possible

to get the signal record book of the Massi-chusetts, and the judge advocate said he would endeavor to find it, if possible. Q. You ordered the range at 7,000 yards that day. Was this range measured from

the Colon or from the Morro? A. I did not

really think at that time that the Colon

was so far in the harbor, or up the harbor,

as she subsequently proved to be. Of course, I left the measurement of it ϵn -

tirely with the captain and navigating offi-

cer, and I remember that Mr. Potts spoke of the range, but I do not know that he

made a report to me, or it was not made until after my telegram had gone to the de-

partment. It was not until then that a re

Letter to Senate Committee.

The witness was further questioned in re-

lation to statements made in his communi-

cation to the Senate committee and to

orders from the department relating to at-

tacks made by the squadron on land bat-

teries. He was asked whether he had

stated in his communication to the Senate

committee the substance of all the orders

pearing on that subject. He said that there

were a great many things that he did not state in that letter because, as he explained

the other day, it was prepared hastily, and

he had only a few days to do so. He said

when he looked back upon it he was sur-prised that he had made it as complete as

it was, in view of the haste with which it

the department showed its great solicitude

in regard to the vessels of the fleet and

interdicted the exposure of battle ships to any attack upon Santiago de Cuba for fear

of injury. He read a letter from the de-partment, which is printed in the appendix,

stating that the commanding general of the

army urged the use of the fleet in securing

the surrender of Santiago, but while leav-

ing this matter to the control of the com

mander-in-chief stated that United States

armored vessels must not be risked to the

Exposure of the Vessels.

The judge advocate in reading one of

these letters in regard to the precautions to

be taken against exposure of the vessels of

the fleet to shore batteries and suggesting

that a close blockade and the use of tor-

pedo boats might do for the same purpose

read such portion as he thought was per-

tinent, but he was promptly interrupted by

Capt. Parker, who said: "Go on and read.

book," replied the judge advocate.

tence," retorted Capt. Parker.

replied:

"I do not propose to read the whole

"You stopped in the middle of a sen-

and I have read that qualification on the

subject that it might be accomplished by

a close blockade and the use of torpedo

Mr. Rayner remarked that the court

would read the rest of it, and the judge ad-

vocate replied that, of course, the court had already read it half a dozen times, but

they have not."
The judge advocate then asked the wit-

Capt. Parker again insisted, saying:

have read these particular instructions

The witness said that even up to July 15

was actually greater.

was prepared.

fire of shore batteries.

port was made showing that the range

not know.

the signal about going in closer. I recollect any signal of that sort at all.

TWO CENTS.

BATTLE OF JULY 3D

Cross-Examination of Admiral Schley

THE LOOP AND CHASE OF THE COLON

Disputes as to the Admission of

QUESTIONS BY THE COURT

Evidence.

The Schley court of inquiry assembled this morning at 11 o'clock. The attendance was slightly larger than it was yesterday, but was by no means equal to the occasion when Admiral Schley was giving his direct testimony.

The length of time that has been consumed in cross-examining the witness up and through the period of the retrograde movement cannot be taken as a criterion of the entire time that will be consumed by the questions of the judge advocate. There will be some questions, of course, in relation to the reconnoissance of May 31 and in regard to the loop, but it is understood not to be the intention of the judge advocate to cross-examine the witness at any length in regard to the battle itself of July 3. This plan makes it probable that during the present week all the testimony will have been completed. Following Admiral Schley on the stand will be two other witnesses called by his counsel and then will come fifteen witnesses in rebuttal. Each of these fifteen witnesses in rebuttal will probably be on the stand but a Very short time. Most of them will be questioned in relation to one or at the most two or three specific points on which their testimony is desired.

When Admiral Schley went on the stand this morning the judge advocate began by questioning him in relation to the time he first fell in with Capt. Evans of the Iowa. Admiral Schley said he thought he had not seen Capt. Evans until after the fleet got

off Clenfuegos.
"The first time I fell in with Capt. Evans," said the admiral, "was at Clenfuegos, and then he was disabled, and his executive officer, Commander Rogers, acted for him. I did not see Capt. Evans again until I got at Santlago on the morning of the 29th. I talked a good deal with Rogers, but I do not recollect especially what was

The Circular Form of Blockade.

Q. (By the judge advocate): Will you state how the number of vessels in your squadron blockading before Santiago on June 1 compared with the number at the Wei Hei Wei blockade? A. No I do not know that I am able to give that. I think, however, from conversation with Capt. Folger that the blockade to which he referred as being a circular one contained a number of vessels more than my squadron had with the addittion of two flanking the port-my impression is that there were a great many more vessels than I had. Q. Is the circular blockade, with vessels

pointed in to the mouth of the harbor, in in either direction, if the enemy's fleet should come out, provided all turned with the same helm?

Mr. Rayner wanted to know whether this question had reference to the blockade of June 1. The judge advocate said that the question was simply based upon the discussion that occurred between Admiral Sshley and Capt. Folger in regard to the adoption of the circular blockade suggested by Capt. Folger.
The witness: "I think I stated in my di-

rect testimony that a squadron arranged in circular form charging toward the center must necessarily produce confusion, and necessitate a different arrangement, provided the enemy changed its course to the or west and that such a change would necessitate an entire rearrangement plan. It struck me in talking over it that there could be only one outcome and that would be some confusion, and that actually did happen a little later.'

Q. I think you stated in your testimony in chief that Folger on May 30 advised you move in closer, and that on the very next day, although you did not move in closer, he signalled to you that the batteries would fire on the fleet in the position you held. A. I possibly made a mistake in the day. My recollection of the signal now is that is was made on June 1. After consulting the record the admiral

continued: "Yes, I was mistaken in stat-ing the next day. It wase June 1. But that there had been no change in the form Q. You speak in your testimony of the fact that no vessel passed the blockade

either going in or coming out of Santiago or Cienfuegos prior to June 1. A. That was my statement. Can you repeat within your knowledge whether any vessel attempted to pass in or out with regard to those ports? A. No,

none that I knew of. I knew that whenever an attempt was made to run the blockade at other ports it was largely advertised, and I inferred, therefore, that if any had been made at these ports large notoriety would have been given.

The Reconnoisance of May 31. Q. I want to pass now to the affair of May 31. When did you receive notice that the commander-in-chief would be at Santiago June 1? Do you remember? A. I think that that came to me-well, I am not able to say, unless I can see the telegram. It appears to me, according to my ection now, that it came to me in a tele gram, but I cannot recall, unless I have leans or some other vessel. My recollection is that it was in that telegram from the department stating that the New York or the New Orleans had been ordered, but

Q. Just look at this telegram, admiral; perhaps that will refresh your memory. A. This probably is the one, though I do not recall it. (Reading) "Washington, 29: Cotton returned to Schley with this message: 'Hold on at all hazards. New New Orleans are now ordered That probably is the telegram, I do not recall just now whether there was anything else. It may be that Captain Fol-

ger might have communicated to me the Q. Now, you had been off Santiago two days when you made this reconnoissance. Why did you take two days before making it, admiral? A. Simply because I availed myself of the privilege of coaling on all occasions when it was possible. I thought it was very much better to get my ships full of coal in the event the reconnoissance ald develop the enemy's presence or the

fact that he might get out. Q. You were still coaling on the 31st, were you not? A. Yes, with a part of the vessels. O. That was the part of the fleet that was not engaged in the reconnoissance? A. Yes. Q. Now, I think you have a telegram in your hand you were going to refer to? A. Yes. That was the same telegram that I read, and it appears to have been received off Santiago on the 31st. It reached Kingston on the 30th, and as it reached Cotto assumed that it got there on the 31st, as he did. But I have a distinct recollection that Capt. Folger might have stated some-

thing about it to me. Q. You made a remark on the 31st, 'The recall that. If I did it may have been said

incidentally. Q. Now, it is in evidence that you went on board the Vixen on that day and transferred your flag to the Massachusetts. I want you to give me all the conversation you had with Capt. Higginson on that day. A. That is a very difficult proposition. I probably said a great many things.

Q. I am only relating, of course, to the inquiry. A. I recollect that I happened to be on the upper deck and was talking with one of the officers.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

A Talk on the Subject of Irrigation Q. Now, will you excuse me? I am going of Arid Lands. to ask you about that, but now I am referring to the 31st. A. I talked about many

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL REPORT

Rep. McCall on the Disposition of the Surplus.

SOME OF TODAY'S CALLERS

Elwood Mead, the irrigation expert of the Department of Agriculture, had a talk with President Roosevelt this morning and naturally the matter under discussion was that of the irrigation of the great arid lands of the west. Mr. Mead has several plans for irrigation and will submit some of these to the President. It is understood that the President, who lived many years in the west and is well acquainted with the arid condition of that section, will say a good deal in his message on the subject

of irrigation. Western members of Congress are extremely hopeful that Congress at the coming session will extend national aid to some rational plan for irrigation. President Mc-Kinley's visit to the west last May had done much to increase the friendly feeling he had for the west, and in a number of his speeches he referred to the need of irrigation in the west. It was generally thought by western congressmen that President McKinley would have given considerable space in his next message to Congress to a discussion of the need of federal aid in the reclamation of the millions of acres of land that cannot be cultivated because water cannot be obtained.

The Isthmian Canal Report.

The report of the isthmian canal commission is well under way, and the statement is now made that it will be ready to submit to the President about November 20. The time for completing the report has often been set, but each time extended. Mr. Hutin, president of the Panama Canal Company, is still holding frequent conferences with the commission, but up to this time has not made a definite proposition for the sale of the Panama canal to this gov ernment. It is expected, however, that Mr Hutin will make known upon what terms his company will dispose of its interests within the next few days. It is the inten-tion of Admiral Walker, chairman of the commission, to call a meeting of the full commission for some date during the first two weeks of November, when the report will be formally agreed to and signed and forwarded to the President for transmission to Congress. Admiral Walker had a conference with President Roosevelt today and went over the situation with him.

The Disposition of the Surplus. Representative McCall of Massachusetts, of the ways and means committee of the House, was with the President this morning. Referring to the large surplus that is accumulating in the treasury, Mr. McCall said: "I suppose Congress will want to

spend it. That is always the tendency when there is plenty of money. I have not reached any conclusion as to what ought to be done with the surplus. Many plans are suggested. At the last session of Congress I wanted to cut down the war revenue taxes to a bottom figure, but this was not done. thought then that there ought to be just a small margin on the side of the treasury each year and no chance allowed for a large surplus. With just about the receipts necessary to meet expenditures Congress would have no incentive to extravagant appropriations and would be compelled to exercise some economy. We cannot cut down to too close a margin, however, as we cannot ex-With a falling off in trade there would be a reduction in receipts from customs.

A Visit From Porto Ricans. W. Borda, sr., W. Borda, jr., and Luis Nunoz Rivera, a leader of the federal party of Porto Rico, called on the President today. The President was assured by the Porto Ricans that better order is being maintained in Porto Rico than ever before, and that the better class of citizens of the island are thankful for this satisfactory state of affairs. Mr. Rivera assured President Roosevelt of the good will and support of the federal party.

A Popular Appointment.

Lawson Melton, the marshal of South Carolina and one of the leaders of the oldline republicans of that state, saw the President today and talked with him about several matters. "The appointment of Geo. R. Koester as collector of internal revenue of South Carolina has been a popular one," said Mr. Melton. "Old-line republicans and liberal democrats commend the President's selection as a good one, and believe that much good will come from the appointment.

Charges have been made in South Carolina against Mr. Melton and he is here to answer them if any are on file. He talked with the Attorney General before going to the White House. Mr. Melton is a candi-

date for reappointment. Auliek Palmer to Be Reappointed. Official announcement is made at the White House that the President will reappoint Aulick Palmer as marshal of the District of Columbia. Mr. Palmer's term does not expire until January, but the desire for his reappointment has been so general that the announcement is made now so as to settle any controversy. Judge Anderson, Judge Clabaugh, Judge Cole and Nathaniel Wilson saw the President a few days ago and so warmly indorsed Marshal

Palmer's administration of his office that Chapin Brown, M. M. Parker and Calvin Chase were among the local visitors to the White House today. The indorsement of Mr. Palmer by the District Bar Association, of which Mr. Brown is president, was made

Francis B. Loomis, United States minis-

ties in the state with Senators Foraker and

Hanna: that, contrary to expectation, there

were large and enthusiastic gatherings ev-erywhere, and that the usual republican

majority in an off year might be expected. Mr. Loomis said that the legislature would

be safely republican. He declared that only

in two places are there any complications

that threaten republican success. These are in Cleveland and Columbus.

Recommended for Brigadier General.

migration, and Charles L. Hawley of Scran-

ton, Pa., called on the President this morn

ing to present resolutions adopted by Wil-

liam N. Monies Post, No. 319, G. A. R., of

Scranton, urging the appointment of Col. Theodore J. Wirt as a brigadier general in the regular army. The President took the

Some of the Callers

recommendation under advisement.

Terence V. Powderly, commissioner of im-

ness if he found the statement in that re-port that he had read, and Admiral Schley the President. Politics in Ohio.

"I found that with the still further qualification that the lack of docking facilities makes it inadvisable to take that risk." ter to Portugal, called upon the President The judge advocate then questioned the witness in regard to the reconnoissance of today for a chat. The reorganization of the May 31, and asked him whether in his reconsular service was one of the matters port of June 1, 1898, he mentioned speunder discussion. The President inquired any purpose to sink the Colon He replied that he did not. said that he had visited four or five coun-

Purpose of the Engagement. Q. Now, in your telegraphic report to the department did you not state that it was principally to injure or destroy the Colon? A. Yes, I stated that, but my impression is that I said inadvertently principally instead of incidentally. But I am willing to stand by that. Q. Now, in your signal you directed the

fire against the Colon and the batteries? Q. In your testimony you stated it was your purpose incidentally to injure the Colon? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I want you to state what was your purpose and what instructions you Admiral Schley-"I think it has all beer testified to and gone over thoroughly. The signal indicated the heavier guns were to

be applied against the Colon, and the New Orleans was directed to fire at the batteries. The instruction was to go in 7,000 yards, and, I must say, I thought we had gone in that far until a day or so afterward. I then directed them to follow the flag, that the flagship would take the lead, and that we would operate against the (Continued on Second Page.)

who was a newspaper correspondent at Albany when President Roosevelt was a member of the New York legislature; Civil

on the President. These were A. W. Wishard, solicitor of internal revenue in the treasury; Wm. L. Taylor, attorney general of Indiana; Cassius C. Hadley, assistant attorney general; Martin M. Hugg, county attorney of Indianapolis, and Fred. A. Joss, city attorney of Indianapolis.

Capt. Willard Bronson took lunch with the President today.

Protection for Pacific Islanders.

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts called on the President this morning to urge a repetition in Mr. Roosevelt's forthcoming message of the HAVE 900,000 CIRCULARS PRINTED recommendations of President McKinley for the protection of the native races of the Pacific islands against intoxicants and firearms. The immediate desire is for the Making War on the Police for passage of what is popularly known as the New Hebrides bill, because its terms would be particularly applicable to those islands, although they are not specifically named. This bill, drawn by Mr. Crafts, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lodge and in the House by Mr. Gillett at the last Congress, and nearly succeeded. It received a majority vote in the House on a closing day, when a two-thirds vote, un-der suspension of the rules, was necessary. This measure, if passed, would be preparatory to a general treaty, such as that protecting the native races of Africa, to which seventeen nations have given adhesion, including the United States. England has already such a law relating to Pacific is-lands, and it is believed that France and Germany would soon follow us in enacting a similar one. The prohibition is intended to rest on the legal principle that a trader touching a savage island is really on the deck of his ship, and so comes under the laws of the flag floating over it.

Appointments by the President. The President today made the following appointments:

Justice-Frank I. Osborne of North Carolina, to be associate justice of the court of private land claims.

Navy-To be lieutenant commanders: Clarence A. Carr, John B. Blish; to be lieutenants, Leland F. James, John L. Sticht; to be gunners, Owen Hill, Charles Hier-

The appointment of Frank I. Osborne as associate justice of the court of private land claims is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas C. Fuller. Mr. Osborne is from Charlotte and is a well-known lawyer of that city. He is a gold democrat, and in the recent impeachment proceedings involving the republican members of the North Carolina supreme court he was the leading attorney for Judge Torches, who was the chief justice of the supreme court. In this way he won the good will and esteem of republicans all over the state. Judge Fuller was a democrat, and President Roosevelt announced that he would appoint a democrat to the

A 'Possum for the President.

A big, fat 'possum has been sent to President Roosevelt from somewhere down south. The name of the contributor is not known. The opossum is labeled "Booker Washington." 'The President will probably have it for dinner at some suitable time. as Henry Pinckney, the new steward, is a South Carolina colored man and knows all about how a 'possum should be cooked. The President himself is said to be fond of the savory dish of 'possum and 'taters, and he will not be in the least worried over the fact that he is eating Booker

SAW THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY. Institution Inspected by the Board of Visitors.

The board of visitors to the United States naval observatory, now in session in this city, paid a visit of inspection to that institution yesterday afternoon. The board is considering suggestions for the improvement of the observatory, mainly by its transfer from naval to civil control, and will submit its report to Secretary Long in time for its transmission to Congress on its assembly in December. The members of the board decline to discuss for publication any of the recommendations contained in their report in advance of its submission to the Secretary of the Navy.

THE COMING WINTER CRUISE. North Atlantic Squadron to Assemble

in Hampton Roads. In pursuance of orders issued by the Navy Department the vessels of the North At lantic squadron will assemble at Hampton Roads about the end of November and prepare for the usual winter cruise in the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean sea. It is expected that this cruise will last about six months, so that the vessels will not return to the shores of the United States before the middle of May. The fleet will consist of the flagship Kearsarge, the battle ships Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois and Alabama and one or two cruisers. A large torpedo boat flotilla is to be organized for a practice cruise in the West Indies during

the winter, and it is probable that the two deets will have joint maneuvers.

When the North Atlantic ficet leaves Hampton Roads early in December it is probable that it will make a stop of a week or ten days in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., and that several of the vessels will enter the harbor and participate in the exposition exercises.

WILL REVOKE THE ORDER.

The Decision of Mr. Browning as to Indian Children.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco called at the Interior Department this afternoon and formally asked Secretary Hitchcock to revoke the famous order of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning, which was in effect that Indian children be sent, so far as practicable, to the regular agencies and other government schools, and, after these institutions were supplied, they could be sent to sectarian schools. This order was recently suspended, and the archbishops asked that the order be made a revoca-The Secretary assured them that it would be.

Personal Mention.

Mr. L. S. Elmer, assistant chief clerk to the Postmaster General, is ill at his home in Corcoran street. Mr. B. W. Taylor, chief clerk to the Post-

master General, is enjoying a brief leave of absence. Dr. Albert Scott Harden has sailed for Mr. John R. Procter, president of the civil service commission, delivered an in-

teresting lecture last evening before the Young Men's Club of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 14th street and Columbia road, on "New Problems in the Far East." Movements of Naval Vessels. The Atlanta has arrived at Maldonado and the Alexander at Lambert's Point.

The Eagle has sailed from Key West to Cienfuegos and the Indiana from Port Royal to ort of Spain. The exodus of department employes to their homes for the purpose of voting has already begun in a mild way. By Saturday several thousand will have absented them-selves from the city. In Ohio, particularly, there is a demand that avernment em-ployes go home to vote.

The Treasury Department has ordered the deportation of fifteen German waiters who Service Commissioner Rodenberg, and a given employment in a hotel. They came number of prominent Indiana men called

WOMEN IN THE FIGHT

ACRIMONIOUS SPEECHES

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, October 30 .- One of the most interesting features of the campaign is the fight the women of New York are making on Tammany. They accuse Tammany of fostering vice and making possible the hideous conditions that prevail in the red-light district. The police are charged with being party to the existing abuses. The police can only be reached through Devery, the deputy commissioner, and Devery through the mayor.

The principal reason for the unusual activity of the women in this particular campaign is the recent revelations concerning the monstrous social evil known as the "cadet" system. Young girls of sixteen and sometimes younger are the victims of this system, exposure of which has shocked New York to the core. The police are blamed for permitting it. The Woman's Municipal League has entered a crusade designed to acquaint the people with the unspeakable atrocities of the system. A pamphlet entitled "Facts For Fathers and Mothers" was prepared, and an order for 900,000 copies given. It is the largest single printing order of this kind for delivery within six days ever issued in this city. It within six days ever issued in this city. It was necessary to communicate with thirty-eight different paper mills, twelve envelope factories and sixteen printing offices before the order could be placed.

Fostering Revolt in Tammany's Ranks.

The anti-Tammany forces are taking every possible advantage of the dissatisfaction existing among the victims of Tammany's alleged extortion. The fusion speakers have been directed to tell the workingmen whom they address that no workingman is to be discharged on account of having affiliated with Tammany in the past. It is not the laborers the reformers are after, but the leaders of the organization who hold high office. This line is being followed to offset the warnings that Tammany sent out to the employes of the public works that there would be wholesale discharges if the fusionists win. Down town in the great business and financial end of Broadway an association has been formed, called the "Society of Acorns." It numbers principally business men. The object of the association is to create a non-partisan po-litical body which may hold the balance of power and exert an influence in close elec-tions. The association is to vote for canditimes, irrespective of party. This time they are supporting the anti-Tammany ticket. "The Acorns" hold their meetings at midday in the business section. It is essential-

Yesterday I saw 2,00 of them crowd a side street at the lunch hour to hear a brief talk by Seth Low and Mark Twain. The audience cheered the hot shot that was poured into Tammany, for there were men who knew the extent of the abuses of municipal power, many them coming in contact with it in their business. This "Acorn" movement is sig-nificant, as it shows that an element in the community, which does not take much inin politics, as a rule, is being

aroused. Mark Twain's Unique Simile.

Mark Twain likened Tammany to a bad banana with a good piece at the end-Shepard being the good piece. In last night's meetings throughout the town the Tammanyites bought up the bananas from the fruit stands and used them to pelt the fusion orators.

the Tammany heelers and has been warned of a plot to do him serious injury. him last night in the upper end of New his characteristic cyclonic campaign whirls. He is a wonder as a campaigner. He is a slender, nervous fellow, with a magnetic voice that moves his audience to great en-thusiasm. He handles Tammany without ganization without fear or favor.

Beginning with the Rev. Dr. Hillis, in Beecher's old pulpit, a long list of Brooklyn ministers are against Mr. Shepard in his community, while in Manhattan such men as Bishop Potter, Drs. Huntington, Rainsford, Parkhurst, Savage, Jefferson, Heber, Newton and Peters and several well-known rabbis are opposing him. Shepard was put at the head of the ticket to lend it dignity, but, like good old dog Tray, he is being judged by the company he keeps. He has already found it necessary to disayow some of the talk of Chief Dev

It will cost \$100,000,000 to run the gov ernment of New York next year. The city budget is now being prepared, and although New Yorkers are accustomed to dealing with large figures, they are a little appalled by the fact that their town govern-ment costs one-tenth the sum required for the expenses of the United States govern

Tammanyites Dodge Facts.

Great efforts are making by Tammany to obscure the truth as to the \$4,500,000 added to salaries paid by the city and put by the present administration where it would do the most good. That \$400,000 had been added to salaries of employes and officials already on the rolls, and that over \$4,000,000 increase account was due to n-mandatory increase of the city em

The New York democratic representa

tives in Congress are taking an active part in the city campaign. Amos Cummings George B. McClellan and Sulzer are the most prominent. Amos Cummings thinks Tammany will surely win, so does Sulzer. McClelland is not so confident. Sulzer talks on the east side, where the crusade agains vice is hottest. Here is a sample of his arguments: "We are not such fools as these so-called reformers take us to be. They think they can fool us because they live in better houses, have more money, wear patent leather shoes and have valets. live sumptuously in clubs. last night at the Union Club. If he is such why didn't he get his dinner where I go why fight the get his mine tonight—on the Bowery." He tacked Justice Jerome with vigor. "I lived on the east side all my life," he and I hurl back into the teeth of the slanand I hurl back into the teeth of the slan-derer the libel he has uttered. I am a man, I uo not make war upon women. What are they going to do with these women? Drive them into the East river? They do not dare to tell you. There is as much virtue among your mothers and sisters as there is in 5th avenue."

Fusionists Appeal for Funds The anti-Tammany forces have issued frantic appeal for money. This delights Mr. Croker and his friends, who contem plate with immense satisfaction the fat war chest and the depleted saddlel

of the opposition. The lack of funds is s

in while the Tammany barrel is on tap.

One of the significant features of the campaign is the dullness in betting on the outcome. No large bets and few small ones have been made. This reflects the uncertainty of the politicians over the prospect.

The sporting men and over the prospect. They Take Important Part in New York Campaign.

HAVE 900,000 CIRCULARS PRINTED

Making War on the Police for Red-Light District.

And the Police for Red-Light District.

Have been made. This reflects the uncertainty of the politicians over the prosper. The sporting men go to their friends in Tammany or in the fusion forces and ask for a tip on the trend of the campaign. Almost invariably the reply is a caution not to bet. The game is yet too uncertain. All the leaders are puzzled, and confess it in private conversation. Old signs fall them in this campaign. There is an absence of familiar land marks. The reformers are doing the most of the talking. Tammany is doing the quiet work through its wonderful organization, going after every voter personally with a word from the ward and district leaders. The reformers have the moral support of the community; Tammany has the money. The leaders don't know which factor will bring out the most votes.

N. O. M.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

Foo Far Ahead to Cut Figure in Present Campaign.

General Thomas J. Henderson of Princeton, Ill., who was for twenty years consecutively a member of Congress from his Association and business interests of Condistrict, and who is now a civilian member gress Heights, who desired to protest of the board of ordnance of the War De- against the location of the proposed new partment and local manager of the Danville (Ill.) Home for Disabled Volunteer part of the District purchased last week by Soldiers, was at the pension bureau this the District authorities from H. S. Cumafternoon and spent an hour recounting old mings and A. E. Randle. At the conclusion times with Commissioner Evans. To an of the hearing Commissioner Macfarland, Evening Star reporter General Henderson president of the board, stated that the citisaid that the campaign in Illinois was devoid of the usual interest.
"Aspirants for senatorial honors are en-

deavoring to infuse some life into the can-yass," he said, "but the election of a senavass, he said, "but the election of a senator is too far ahead for it to cut much figure in the present campaign. Of course, the state will go republican. As to the candidates for senator, Mr. Mason is, of course, anxious to succeed himself. Mr. Dawes is an avowed aspirant to the place, and I see that Uncle Joe Cannon's post office address is still on the map. But truly, there is not the interest that truly, there is not the interest that has characterized previous campaigns in Illi-GUNNER MORGAN PARDONED.

His Offense Had Caused His Reduction in Grade.

President Roosevelt has granted an unconditional pardon to Gunner Charles Morgan of the navy for an offense committed some years ago, which resulted in his being reduced several numbers in his grade. Gunner Morgan, it will be remembered, is the man on whose application for a commission in the navy Admiral Sampson placed a damper by declaring that men in his station were not qualified, by reason of inadequate social attainments, to be commissioned offi-

ers of the United States navy. Whether or not the action of President Roosevelt will result in the restoration of Junner Morgan to the rank he held before being reduced is a question now under con-sideration at the Navy Department. With his numbers restored Gunner Morgan would hold the rank of chief gunner. He is now attached to the Pensacola, at San Fran-

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS. They Visit the Interstate Commerce

merce commission Monday were Mr. E. Parker, member of the British parliament and president of the British Iron Trade Association, and Mr. J. Stephens Jeans, secretary of the same association. The rapid strides which the iron and steel industry has been making in recent years in the United States have aroused the interest of manufacturers not only at home but abroad

as well. With a view to studying the conditions of our great steel-producing centers and to find out how it is that the American iron and steel industry has passed ahead of all other countries in the race for the world's trade, a commission was recently formed by the iron and steel interests in Great Britain, and the above members have been sent as delegates to inquire into the several questions incident to the steel manu-

facture and traffic. The special purpose in visiting the interstate commerce commission before return-ing to England was to ascertain the rates upon various articles of iron and steel pro duction in this country. They also took occasion to inquire into the methods of the commission and examine its valuable and

fully equipped railroad library. Mr. Parker is well known in England and America for his progressive and active interest in commercial affairs. Mr. Jeans is prominent as the author of many valuable railway works. These are especially valu-Americans for the comparisons made between the English and American railway conditions.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Statement Prepared by Commissioner Evans of Work.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans has prepared a statement based upon figures contained in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior which is interesting as showing comparisons. In 1884 the authorized number of employes was 2,009; number of certificates issued, 80,213; average number of certificates per each employe, 40. In 1901 the number of employes was 1,741; number of certificates, 109,663; average certificates per employe, 63.

The number of originals for 1901 was 44,-868; restorations, 4,510; increases and additionals, 42,053; accrued duplicates, etc., 18, 237; rejections, 120,090. It will be noticed, the commissioner says, that, though the number of employes had been reduced by action of Congress from 2,000 to 1.741 (23) in number), the actual number of certificates issued was 29,455 more in 1901, or 37 per cent, while, considering the reduced number of employes, the increased output of the work amounted to nearly 51 per cent.

PREFER INSURANCE TO PENSIONS.

wankee and St. Paul. CHICAGO, October 30.-After nearly a year's consideration, it is deemed probable that the plan to pension employes of the

will be abandoned, and an accident and death insurance system substituted. When the idea of pensioning the 15,000 or 20,000 employes of this road was conceived prospective damage to his property and all it was submitted to the men, but did not

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway

meet their approval. The plan had no provision for payments in cases of accidents except that employes would be placed on the pension list if totally incapacitated by accident or otherwise. This was one of the strongest objections to the original plan. To overcome this it is now proposed to abandon the pension plan and substitute death and accident insur-

ENGINE STRIKES AUTOMOBILE.

H. B. Fullerton's Skull Fractured and NEW YORK, October 30.-An automobile

driven by Henry Fournier, in which were H. B. Fullerton, an official of the Long Island railroad; H. J. Everall, A. G. Batchelder, Arthur Lewis and Mr. Guery, all but the first-named newspaper men of this city, riously affecting the prospects of the anti-Tammany forces. There is something of a stampede of the floating vote to Tammany. Those fellows think that no party can win without money, and they are rushing to get others escaped with less serious injuries.

ALMSHOUSE SITE

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Whether or not you wish

to buy anything the adver-

tising columns of The Star amply repay the most c re-

ful perusal.

Hearing Given Those Who Had Objections to Urge.

COMMISSIONERS' REPLY TO PROTEST

Opinion Expressed That No New Question Had Been Raised.

BOTH SIDES REPRESENTED

The District Commissioners this morning

granted a hearing to a delegation of residents and representatives of the Citizens' almshouse on the tract in the southeastern zens present had raised no new questions in connection with the subject. All that they had said, he declared, had been considered decision to buy the land in question. All the conditions brought up had been taken into account. Commissioner Macfarland said the District board was ever solicitous for the best interests of all communities

and had decided upon the almshouse loca-tion only after due deliberation and after thoroughly going over the entire field.

It was stated at the hearing that the new site was difficult of access and was in an unhealthy region. It was declared that the Anacostia river shore line was a notorious breeding place for malaria. Mr. Macfarland called attention to the fact that the present site of the old almshouse, and a site suggested by one of those present at the hearing, were both on the Anacostla river, while the new site at Shepherd's Landing is several miles from the Anacostia river and therefore out of the malarial

Mr. Glassie's Argument.

The first speaker at the hearing was Mr. H. H. Glassie, who represented the Congress Heights Citizens' Association. He maintained that the new almshouse and the potter's field should be located on the site of the old institution.

He said certainly no increased land space was necessary for the potter's field. Latter-day opinion on that subject, he said, tended toward the replacement of potter's fields with crematories. He said the District health officer had recommended such a course to the Commissioners. He also said that at present the medical schools of the District claim about 200 pauper bodies each year for the purpose of dissection. He used these facts as argument that a large tract for the burying ground for the indi-gent dead was not necessary, and that the present site of the almshouse was suffi-

Glassie declared that the site selecter by the Commissioners at Shepherd's Landing is by no means a desirable one. He said the first thing to be considered in an almshouse is to get the paupers into it. At the location selected by the Commission there is no such thing as getting the pau-

pers to the place by land The only railroad in the vicinity freight branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, on which there is no passenger traffic. The only way to get the paupers there is by water, and there are many difficulties in transporting the aged and infirm by that means. Mr. Glassie said that often the river was frozen and bitterly cold, and it was in winter that the asylum of such an institution as the almshouse is most cagerly sought by the destitute. Mr. Glassie also maintained that the District would have no place of its own to land passen-gers unless it should go to the expense of building a wharf extending quite a dis-

tance out into the Potomac. Site Not a Healthy One. Mr. Glassie said further that the site se-

lected was not properly speaking a healthy one. The whole Anacostia river territory, he declared, is notoriously unhealthy. He said the Commissioners would be open to criticism in taking aged and infirm people to such an unhealthy location. The report of the health officer shows the excess of malaria in the Anacostia region, Mr. Glassie declared. The Commissioners, he declared, are contemplating draining all the sewage of the city into the Potomac at Magazine Point, which is just at the almshouse site. The paupers would not like to spend their declining years at the mouth of

"Gentlemen," continued Mr. Glassie, "you have chosen a lodge in the wilderness in which to place the paupers. They will be isolated and separated from their friends and the clergy. You will have to maintain there a hospital and a staff of physicians. for it would be out of the question to bring the sick paupers to the Washington Asylun Hospital or to the new municipal hospital in the city. You will be at a double expense constantly. As far as the farm land question goes, isn't it an exploded idea of putting paupers on farm land which they cannot work? You will not have an ablebodied force of men, but aged people most-ly and a great many women. Government experiments in farming have never proven profitable. At the insane asylum, I believe, they grow cabbages at four times the cost to truck farmers. to truck farmers. You have got land enough in your new tract, but it is not suitable for the purposes of the almshouse."

In regard to the legal phase of the case Mr. Glassie did not believe it was too late for the Commissioners to abrogate their agreement to purchase the property if they saw fit. He said the title to the land had

Questioned by Capt. Beach.

not been perfected, and that the Commi

When Mr. Glassie had concluded he was interrogated by Captain Beach, the Engineer Commissioner, who asked: "What is the object of the citizens of Congress Heights in protesting against the

proposed site for the almshouse?" "They do not think," replied Mr. Glassie, "as citizens of the District of Columbia that the almshouse should be located

there Mr. Robert Cook, a property owner in the vicinity of the new site, spoke next. He said he saw in the institution a serious other adjacent holdings. He said that sec-tion of the District had been discriminated against in the past, and that just at this time, when the residents were most hopeful as to the future, the place was to be marred and everlasting injustice done by locating the almshouse there. He said the section

was favored in many ways.

Discusses Legal Phase. Mr. Daniel O'C. Callaghan, representing the Business Men's Association of Congress Heights, spoke next in opposition to the almshouse site at Shepherd's Point. He confined himself almost entirely to the legal proposition which confronted the Comoners in doing away with the old almshouse site. He said that the present site of the old institution was ceded to the District by the government, having formerly known as the marin-site. The Commissioners coul

When Commissioner Macfarland had made the announcement referred to above the hearing was adjourned.

abandon the property, he declared, witho a special act of Congress. Dr. Emmons spoke last, opposing the